```
=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:30:51 ON 26 MAR 2003)

     FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 16:31:05 ON 26 MAR
     2003

     FILE 'AGRICOLA, KOSMET, PHAR' ENTERED AT 16:34:40 ON 26 MAR 2003
L1          1584 S ISONIAZID OR SACCHARIN OR DEXAMETHASONE OR DIPHENHYDRAMINE
L2           461 S DIPHENYLHYDANTOIN OR BUSULPHAN OR HYDROXYUREA OR 5-FLUOROURAC
L3          2037 S L1 OR L2
L4        207299 S AGRICULTUR?
L5         11673 S COSMETICS
L6           465 S ENVIRONMENT?(3A)CONTAMINANT
L7             1 S L3 AND L4
L8             7 S L3 AND L5
L9             0 S L3 AND L6
L10            7 DUP REM L8 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab l7

L7   ANSWER 1 OF 1  AGRICOLA
AN   77:50969  AGRICOLA
DN   77-9046636
TI   Agriculture and related agencies appropriations for 1978.
     Hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House
     of Representatives, ninety-fifth Congress, first session. Subcommittee on
     Agriculture and Related Agencies. 4. [Legislation, policies,
     saccharin ban, Delaney clause of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act,
     carcinogens]
CS   U.S. Congress House Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on
     Agriculture and Related Agencies
AV   DNAL (1 AG81HES)
SO   1977 Vol. 822, p.
     Publisher: Washington
DT   (Monograph)
LA   English


=> d bib ab 1-7 l10

L10  ANSWER 1 OF 7  AGRICOLA
AN   77:117477  AGRICOLA
DN   77-9442753
TI   Saccharin and its salts
CS   U.S. Food and Drug Administration
AV   FNC; DNAL (JK6.F4)
SO   Fed Register, Apr 15, 1977 Vol. 42, No. 73, pp. 19996-20010
DT   Journal; Article
LA   English
AB   Abstract: The proposed rule governing the banning of saccharin
     and its salts as a food additive and a substance in drugs and
     cosmetics is delineated. Supplemental information provided covers
     a variety of topics: history of the use and safety of saccharin;
     assessment of human risk; carcinogenicity testing of saccharin;
     compliance policy; recall of saccharin-containing products;
     legal basis for action; use of saccharin in drugs and
     cosmetics; and, the Canadian study. Amendments to the Code of
     Federal Regulations are stated.

L10  ANSWER 2 OF 7  AGRICOLA
AN   77:254829  AGRICOLA
DN   77-9442746
```

TI The **saccharin** ban
AU Pines, Wayne L; Glick, Nancy
AV FNC; DNAL (HD9000.9.U5A1)
SO FDA Consumer, May 1977 Vol. 11, No. 4, pp. 10-13
DT Journal; Article
LA English
AB Abstract: Much public debate and controversy has been generated by the proposed FDA ban of **saccharin** as a food additive. The main issues addressed are inadequate public understanding of the scientific validity of the tests conducted on **saccharin**, and the strength of the evidence that it is a potential cause of cancer. The proposed regulations governing food, beverages, **cosmetics** and drugs are summarized and findings of various scientific studies on **saccharin** are reported. The authority for the ban is quoted from the Delaney Clause.

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 7 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2003 IFSCC
AN 26673 KOSMET FS scientific, technical
TI BENEFITS OF **COSMETICS** BASES IN TREATING ATOPIC DERMATITIS: STUDIES USING A MOUSE CHRONIC DERMATITIS MODEL PROVIDED BY REPEATED HAPTEN APPLICATIONS
AU MATSUMOTO K (MATSUMOTO K (1), MIZUKOSHI K (1), OYOBIKAWA M (1), OHSHIMA H (1), TAGAMI H (2)=POLA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES INC., YOKOHAMA, JAPAN (1), TOHOKU UNIVERSITY, SENDAI, JAPAN (2)); MIZUKOSHI K; OYOBIKAWA M; OHSHIMA H; TAGAMI H
SO 22 ND IFSCC INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS, COSMETIC SCIENCE FOR A GLOBAL MARKETPLACE, 23-26 SEPTEMBER, 2002, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, POSTER PRESENTATION P 127, 10 REFS
Meeting Organizer: IFSCC / SOCIETY OF COSMETIC SCIENTISTS, GT HOUSE, 24-26 ROTHSAY ROAD, LUTON, BEDS LU1 1QX, UNITED KINGDOM, TEL: +44-1582-726661, FAX: +44-1582-405217, EMAIL: ifscc.scs@btinternet.com
Availability: IFSCC, SOCIETY OF COSMETIC SCIENTISTS
DT (POSTER)
LA English
AB Competition has driven manufacturers to incorporate into their skin-care products an ever increasing number of new active ingredients. While many of these materials are beneficial to the skin, some can cause adverse reactions. In this age of cosmeceuticals, it is easy to forget that simple cosmetic bases, without actives, can contribute substantially to cutaneous health. Although this benefit has long been suspected, few published studies are available. We focused on the effects of cosmetic bases on atopic dermatitis (AD),a skin disease characterized by itchiness and dryness which affects many cosmetic users. We employed a simple cosmetic base consisting of a typical oil-in-water emulsion containing oils, waxes and surfactants but no color, fragrance or active ingredients known to affect the function or structure of the skin. We established an animal model representing both the physiological and immunological characteristics of AD-afflicted human skin by subjecting hairless mice to repeated exposure to an allergen. Immediate skin hypersensitivity was observed with gradual increase in skin thickness, dryness and TEWL, accompanied by a decrease in corneocyte surface area. Dermal mast cells and serum IgE levels also increased markedly. These responses mimic those of AD-afflicted human skin. We then applied the cosmetic base and measured skin surface physiology along with immunological factors in both epidermis and dermis. The result was marked improvement in skin surface characteristics and certain immunological characteristics, such as serum IgE and IFN-gamma levels. Our study clearly demonstrated that a simple cosmetic base is useful not just as a vehicle for an elegant cream, it can be also effective for improving the physiological and immunological condition of AD-afflicted skin. Atopic dermatitis (AD)is a chronic relapsing skin disease which is characterized by typically distributed eczematous skin lesions with lichenification, pruritic excoriations, severe dryness, and susceptibility to cutaneous infections. For the treatment of severe AD-afflicted skin, steroids or immunosuppresive reagents are often prescribed by dermatologists, but only for a limited

period because of the potential side effects. Of course, ordinary skin-care **cosmetics** have long been used to treat symptoms of AD, often with surprising success. However the mechanism by which these skin care products affect AD skin has not been well investigated. Studying the effect of skin care products on human AD skin is complicated by the difficulty in obtaining biopsied samples from human subjects due to ethical and practical considerations, since AD is not a life-threatening disease. Previous efforts to create mouse models for AD skin include use of a Balb/C mouse after repeated treatments with TNCB, and use of a NC/Nga mouse. These models simulate the unique allergic contact dermatitis accompanied by immediate type skin hypersensitivity reaction that is associated with an increase in the number of mast cells and serum IgE level as observed in AD of humans. However, physiological conditions of skin, including dryness with stratum corneum barrier function deficiency, are important characteristics of AD, and there are few reported mouse models which simulate both the skin physiological and immunological characteristics of this disease. Moreover, there is no hairless skin model of chronic allergic contact dermatitis as noted in human AD. Our goal, therefore, was to create a new mouse model for AD enabling examination of the effect of cosmetic bases on the physiological and immunological characteristics of skin. It was our hope that our findings would lead to better understanding of the effects that **cosmetics** can have on the skin, leading to improved treatment regimens for people with AD. In this study, the effect of simple skin-care bases on AD skin was studied using our new mouse AD model. It is remarkable that basic skin care creams, even without active ingredients, are able to improve the physiological aspects of AD skin, such as the recovery of skin hydration, normalization of corneocyte area and the reduction of villi on the rear surface of corneocyte. These are the results of the improvement in the formation process of stratum corneum. Our study also demonstrated that steroid (**Dexamethasone**) treatment alone may induce unwanted aberrant skin surface physiology. Maintaining and improving the skin surface barrier function is primarily important to avoid further contact with the allergen, which induces the inflammatory reaction in the skin. In addition, the possibility that long-term cream treatment might have an effect on the reduction of serum IgE and the normalization in the balance of T cell cytokines was also demonstrated. Drugs such as immunosuppresive reagents or steroids are often required for a limited period to treat severe AD. However, basic skin care **cosmetics**, including products such as moisturizing creams, emollient creams and barrier creams and lotions, do offer quantifiable benefits and can provide a safer means of long-term treatment of AD, once severe AD condition was controlled by drug treatment.

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 7 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2003 IFSCC
AN 24870 KOSMET FS scientific, technical
TI INERT INGREDIENTS PLAY AN INTRICATE ROLE
AU FISHMAN H (HARVEY M. FISHMAN, CONSULTANT, 34 CHICASAW DRIVE, OAKLAND, NJ 07436, USA)
SO HAPPI, 2001, 38, 10, 38
DT Letter
LA English
AB An excipient is any one of the various inert substances added to a formulation to provide the desired consistency or form. Excipients can also be called fillers or bulking agents. The most common are: Fillers (diluents) are used to increase the volume of the active and make the dose a suitable size for consumption. Examples include calcium phosphate, lactose and soy oil. Binders glue the active and inert components of tablets together to maintain discreet portions, which are especially important in time-release products. Typical binders include cellulose derivatives and starch. Disintegrants help tablets break up to release the active. An example is microcrystalline cellulose. Lubricants such as magnesium stearate ease the release of stamped tablets from their dyes to

improve manufacturing efficiency. Glidants (flow enhancers) such as silicon dioxide aid the movement of the pills through tabletting machinery. Sweetener are added to more than 90% of oral care products. The most common sweeteners include Aspartame, fructose, **saccharin** , sorbitol and sucrose. Preservatives prolong shelf life and maintain sterility. Antimicrobials include chlorobutanol, benzyl alcohol, sodium benzoate, and a.o. sorbic acid. Antioxidants include BHT, hydroxyanisole, propyl gallate. Film formers prevent premature physical breakup of a pill. Examples include zein, shellac and sugars. Besides these examples mostly for pills and tablets mentioned excipients, the author also briefly looks into examples in the personal care segment

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 7 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2003 IFSCC
AN 12678 KOSMET FS scientific, technical
TI USE OF THE POLOXAMER GELS AS VEHICLE FOR CUTANEOUS USE COMPOUND : IN VITRO EVALUATION OF SKIN RETENTION AND PERCUTANEOUS ABSORPTION THROUGH HAIRLESS MOUSE SKIN
AU BENTLEY M V L B (DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCE, FACULT OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCE OF RIBEIRO PRETO, UNIVERSITY OF SAO PAULO, CEP : 14040-903, BRAZIL); VIANNA R F; KEDOR E R M
SO 18TH INTERNATIONAL I.F.S.C.C.CONGRESS, THE COSMETIC IMAGE : A MOSAIC OF BIOSCIENCES, VENICE, ITALY, OCTOBER 3 - 6, 1994, POSTER PRESENTATION P 087, 879 - 888, 21 REFS
Meeting Organizer: SOCIETA ITALIANA DI CHIMICI E SCIENZI COSMETOLOGICHE, IFSCC
Availability: SOCIETA ITALIANA DI CHIMICI E SCIENZI COSMETOLOGICHE
DT (POSTER)
LA English
AB Hydrophilic copolymer gels, like poloxamer, have been investigated due to its unique molecular structure, which forms micelles in aqueous solutions and exhibits reverse thermal gelation in concentrations above 20%. In addition to its gelation characteristics, poloxamer gels appear to have a potential by the use in controlled or improved drug delivery systems. In this work, gels containing 25% w/v of poloxamer (polyoxthylene -polyoxypropylene polyoxyethylene) in water, with known amounts of lecithin or urea, as absorption enhancers and **dexamethasone** acetate, as a model drug, were evaluated by in vitro studies of percutaneous absorption and skin retention. Tests were carried out using freshly excised full thickness mouse skin and isotonic pH 7.5 phosphate buffer as receptor solution. The receptor solutions were sampled at 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 24 hours and analysed by HPLC. At the end of 24 hours, the amount of model drug present in the hairless mouse skin used in the tests had been analysed by HPLC after trituration and extraction by adequate organic solvent. The results obtained showed that the poloxamer gels provided a slow release profile for the model compound. The preparations containing urea at 12% and lecithin at 8% provided greatest drug skin retention, suggesting, in this way, that the association of poloxamer gels and absorption enhancers, like urea and lecithin, are attractive as vehicles for **cosmetics** and dermatological formulations

L10 ANSWER 6 OF 7 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2003 IFSCC
AN 12090 KOSMET FS miscellaneous
TI REGULATORY REVIEW
AU JASS H E (C/O EDITOR, COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES, 362 SOUTH SCHMALE ROAD, CAROL STREAM, IL 60188-2878, USA)
SO COSMET TOILETRIES, 1995, 110 (5), 21-22, 13 REFS
DT General review
LA English
AB The author comments on FDA activities concerning sunscreens, alcohol in oral OTC drug products, drugs for swimmer's ear, **diphenhydramine** cough/cold drugs, aerosol bronchodilator drugs, Colgate-Palmolive Co.'s request to export triclosan toothpaste to Canada, and the publication of a number of final guidelines as part of the FDA's program for

international harmonization. Also commented upon is the final rule of the CPSC amending its childresistant packaging tests, the user fee imposed by Canada per Drug Identification Number on nonprescription drugs and the rules on volatile organic compounds (VOCs) proposed by New Jersey and Oregon

L10 ANSWER 7 OF 7 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2003 IFSCC
AN 8308 KOSMET FS scientific, technical
TI THE USE OF TERPENES AS SKIN PENETRATION ENHANCERS
AU WILLIAMS A C (SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, PHARMACEUTICAL TECHNOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD, UK); BARRY B W
SO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE : PREDICTION OF PERCUTANEOUS PENETRATION, MANCHESTER, UK, 1989, 4-6 APRIL, ABSTRACT ONLY
DT Conference
LA English
AB Penetration enhancers, which are materials with the property that they reversibly remove the barrier function of the stratum corneum, may aid the topical delivery of drugs. In this study, a variety of naturally occurring terpenes were investigated for their abilities to increase the percutaneous absorption of the cytotoxic agent **5-fluorouracil**, selected as a model penetrant. Simple monocyclic terpenes were chosen from the chemical classes of hydrocarbons (eg. d-limonene), alcohols (eg. terpineol), ketones (eg. pulegone) and epoxides (eg. 1,8-cineole). Permeation experiments were performed on excised human abdominal skin obtained at post mortem, using an automated diffusion apparatus. Values for the permeability coefficient (Kp) of the drug in the skin (minimum 5 replicates) were obtained before and after the skin membranes were treated with a terpene. The results were expressed in terms of the enhancement ratio (ER) of the terpenes where ER=Kp after treatment with terpene/Kp before treatement with terpene. Values for the enhancement ratio ranged from 2.1 for d-limonene to 94.5 for 1,8-cineole. Structure-activity relationships of the terpenes were also investigated in terms of their enhancing abilities

=>